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Evening Telegraph

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PHILA ELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Act. THE United States Senate is earnest'y considering the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by the last Congress, which forbids the President from making removals without assigning cause. As it seems to be generally understood that Grant intends to faithfully obey this law as long as it remains upon the statute book, all the aspirants for sta ions now held by Audraw Johnson's favorites unite in demanding the removal of this obstacle to their ambition; for if no summary mode of creating vacancies

This pressure has evidently created a strong disposition among a large portion of the Senators to consent to a modification of the law, and the Judiciary Committee has reported a proposition that it be "suspended antil the next session of Congress." If this policy be adopted, the President will have au opportunity to dismiss all the obnoxious men now in office; but after this work is accomplished, and a few fleeting mouths have passed by, the restrictions imposed upon Johnson will be equally binding upon the present ad-

ministration. The Democratic Senators advocate a total repeal of the law, on the ground that it was an unjust and unconstitutional restriction upon Presidential power from the outset; and some of the Republican Senators contend that as the act was passed only to provide for a special emergency, it should be abolished now that the emergency is over, and that a man who of a reckless recreant, is installed in the White

Other Senators assume a loftier position. They avow their willingness to suspend the act for a time, so that all barriers to the speedy dismissal of bad men in office may be removed, but they contend that the Tenureof-Office law only restores the correct interpretation of the Constitution, and that it furnishes a wise, just, and necessary restriction upon a power that has often been sadly

While we fully acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of suspending the operation of the law for a limited period, we cannot but regard it as a useful barrier against the repetition of the frightful abuses which were perpetrated by the last administration. One the ablest commentators on the Constitution expressed the opinion, while its adoption was a debatable question, that the provision requiring the consent of the Senate to a new appointment also required, by implication, similar consent to a removal; and so strong was this belief in the Senate, when the question first practically arose during Washington's administration, by a removal without cause, that half the members present endorsed it, the adverse view being adopted only by the casting vote of John Adams, who was then Vice-President, and cherished the anticipation, which was subsequently realized, that he would become Washington's successor.

Even at that early day Alexander Hamilton denounced the decision thus given, not only because it violated the true principles of the Constitution, but because it would tend to numberless evils, and exercise an insidious influence over all the ramifications of American government, by making even the election of constables and justices of peace depend upon national polities.

Many years elapsed before these predictions were fully verified. Mr. Davis stated in the Senate yesterday that Jefferson had made but about twenty removals, and that John Quincy Adams had made but two. But since the election of Jackson the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" has been generally accepted by all parties; and for the last forty years the business of the Government has been periodically deranged, an immense horde of professional office-seekers and politicians have become as hungry and as rapacious as wolves, and the bitterness of political contests has been unnecessarily increased by the complication of an infinite number of varied real or supposed personal interests with grave national questions.

The practice of changing a hundred thou. sand trained officials, for as many ignorant ones, once every four years, and as much oftener as a new whim seizes the occupant of the Presidential chair, is disreputable, demeralising, and injurious to every substantial interest. It generates a countless host of partisan Micawbers, who abandon useful industry in the hope that "something may turn up" to give them a short lease of office; it deranges the public service; and while it subjects a good President to a pressure that has already proved fatal in several instances, it gives a bad one a power that may be terribly

THE PRENCH EMPEROR has ordered the discharge from the military and naval depots at Toulen of all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in the year 1862. Seven years of practically involuntary service have been exacted from them in support of the Napoleonic despotism. The best years of their lives have thus been lost to themselves and to their country, and now they are given the poor privilege of commencing a new struggle with the world.

THE Cuban revolutionists have addressed a memorial to the President of the United States, seking him to recognize them as belligerents, and setting forth in a temperate, dignified, and impressive manner the principles involved in their present contest with Spain. This memorial is entitled to the respectful consideration of the Government and people of the United States, and there does not appear to be any good reason why all that the revolutionists ask at our hands should not be granted. So strict is the conser ship exercised by the Spanish authorities, that it is almost impossible to get reliable news from Caba; and the despatches announcing Spanish victories and successes are so contradictory and unreliable that they are entitled to but little credit, while, on the contrary, the meagre information which we are able to obtain from the other side indicates that the rebellion has assumed the most formidable proportions, and that the cause of Cuban independence is far from hopeless. This is a matter that directly interests us of the United States, for if Caba severs her connection with Spain, her next move will probably be to seek admission into the great family of free American States, and is provided, there can be but few new appoint- a few timely exhibitions of good-will on our part will make it more easy for us to obtain possession of this great prize a few years The revolutionists set forth as their rea-

The Cuban Revolution.

gons for claiming the recognition of the United States Government, that nineteentwentieths of the people of the island are in avor of independence, and are only kept in subjection by force of arms; that there is an army of 70,000 men in the field, officered, disciplined, and governed by the principles of civilized warfare, and that the prisoners whom they take-and so far, it is stated, they bave taken three times as many as their opponents-are treated in every respect as prisoners of war are treated by the most civilized nations on the earth, while, on the contrary, the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered all the revolutionists that have fallen into their hands; that the commercial and financial interests of the two countries are largely identical; that possesses the confidence of the nation, instead the arms and authority of the revolutionists now extend over twothirds of the entire geographical area of the island, and because in this movement the Cubans are only following in the footsteps of the Spaulards themselves, in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers and to place in their stead rulers of their own choice. With much delicacy the memorialists call the attention o, the President to the fact that the Cuban revo. lution is something very different from the late slaveholders' Rebellion in the United States, and their language on this point is well worth quoting:-

"At ow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the Rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Capa is simply that in the former a small inthority repelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing, while in the case of Cuba we are resisting a toreign power in crushing us to the earth, as they have done for centu ries, with no appeal but that of arms onen to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice, or consent, tyrannical citizens of their own country to rule us and cat out our

The Cubans claim, in fact, that the contest in which they are now engaged is identical in spirit and purport to that which the American colonies waged with Great Britain during the war of the Revolution, which secured their independence and established a great free nation on the North American continent. They assert that the people of Cuba have a tenfold more absolute and potent right to rebel than Spain had, because the rulers of Cuba are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, and accompaniedby swarms of officials to fill various offices created only for their individual profit, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil. Cuba is too rich a prize to be allowed to slip through our fingers by an indifference to the claims of the revolutionists; and if they are as strong and as likely to succeed as is asserted, they should at least be recognized as belligerents. It is rumored that President Grant favors their claims, and that the Spanish embassy at Washington, frightened at the probability of any encouragement being given to them by the United States, have prepared a formal protest against any interference. The Washington despatches of this morning state that the President has ordered our squadron in the Cuban waters to be largely increased, and that the fleet will be reinforced by two of the iron-clads. This is a proper move to make, for we should have a sufficient force on hand to protect American citizens and American interests, and to take advantage of anything that may turn up in our favor.

THE INDIAN WAR, despite recent assurances to the contrary, is not yet ended. The redskins have captured General Custer, according to a despatch from Denver, and have renewed their murderous depredations in Arizona and the interior of California. This capture of Custer is a bad piece of business. If they tomahawk the long-haired cavalryman, his death will demand retaliation; and if they do not tomahawk him, it will require an extra expedition, at an enormous expense, to secure his release. It will be seen, by to-day's despatches from Washington, that Lieutenant-General Sheridan reassumes the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, and consequently will still have control of the Indian campaign, the best guarantee that as much as possible will be done to terminate the warlike operations of the aborigines.

THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA is apparently a model statesman of the South American school. Somebody has attempted to assassinate him, and this circumstance he has taken advantage of as an excuse for proclaiming himself Dictator. The steamer which brings us this news brings also the announcement that Chili is afflicted by earthquakes, while

Peru enjoys the double misfortune of earthquakes and yellow fever. Yet, if we were compelled to reside in any section of the southern continent, we would prefer the plague-stricken and quaking quarter of it to that which is about to witness a fresh outbreak of civil war.

THE SILK TRADE OF EUROPE.-The value of silk imported into the United Kingdon last year amounted to £.7 456 774, viz:-Raw and waste, £7 982,195; thrown, £139,967; manufactured, £9,194 612 In 1863 the value of the silk imported was £16 471,675, showing an increase in the five years of £993.199; in raw and waste silk there was a decrease to the amount of £1,896 236; but, on the other hand, there was the large increase of £2 4 5.457 in silk manuf-ctures. The increase in the value of thrown silk from 1863 7 was £346,028. Raw silk was imported in 1867 to the value of £7 556 462, of which £4 745 499 was received from Egypt in transit from India, China, and Japan, and £2 658 498 from France. The imports of waste slik were £375,733. Of the total value of silk manufactures, India and China account for £110,137, Plain silk or satin broadstuffs of European manufacture were received last year to the value of £4 260,136, including £3 983,023 from France: the value of striped, figured, sto. broadstuffs was £168,111; of gauze crapes, £129 509; and of velvet broadstoff. £912 997; of this lester sum Relgium contributed goods to the value of £732,263. Slik or satin ribbons were imported last year to the value of £2.092,-413, of which £1,853,631 was received from France. Velvet plush imports amounted to £518,401. including £420,798 from Be gium. Plush for hat-making imported from France amounted to £79,440. The value of silk dresses received last year from France was £37,007; and the value of parasols and umbrellas from Hamburg was £2980. The importation of raw and manufactured silk from France increased from £7,298,460 in 1863 to £10,214,700 in 1867; in Betgivm the increase was from £1,012 034 in 1863 to c1 570 908 in 1867. Slik manufactures were exported from the United Kingdom to the value of £1,421,261 in 1863, and £1,021,518 in 1867; and thrown slik and twisted yarn were exported to the value of £811,045 in 1863 and £754,145 in 1887.

The Fifteenth Amendment. From the Augusta (Ga) Constitutionalist (ultra-Rebei) Murch, 13.

We are not surprised, but very much disgusted at the ratification of the fifteenth amountment by the so-called House of Representatives of Georgia. Up to this period the State of Georgia bas, in spite of many drawbacks, held a con-spicuous polition in Federal politics south of the otomac, and been clarsed with the unterrified States which still, in the forum of reason stand for has the champions of what is left of civil liberty, the rights of common wealths and the purity of race. So majestic was her posttion that she soared above her sisters in misiortune, while all honest men combined to honor her, and even the Federal Congress testified its respect by hesitating to push her utterly beyond the pale of Union. But the appliance of good men everywhere and the timioity of bad men at Washington may as well cease, so far as the House of Representatives at Atlanta is concerned. The valor of its members has oozed out, like Bob Acres', at the fluger tips, and the courage which simulated the lion has been revealed as the disguised ausillanimity of an interior animal. Since the members of the Assembly are so fond of reconsidering, let them by all means recall their miserable action of Friday: 1st them abjure their cowardly sur-render. As the case stands they have not only submitted cravenly to the rod that threatened them, but they have voluntarily apologized to the negroes for daring to consider that white men were really a trifle their superiors.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce. Tols morning a session was tak trial of cross-bills charging William Murphy and John McDonald, allas Bowman, with as-saut and battery upon Eden Mitchell, and David and Appa Mitchell with assault and David and Arna Mitchell with assault and battery upon William Marphy. On the ore side it was alleged that these young men, hav-ing had a previous quarrel with Mitchell's family, went to the latter's house late in the night, forced an entrance and rushed to his night, forced an entrance and rushed to his at artment; his daughter, Ellen, threw herself before them, and one of these struck her upon the head with a blackjack. An officer arrived in time to prevent further fighting, and took them into custody. On the other hand, Murphy complained that he was standing seaceably in front of Mitcheil's house, when the latter seized him, dragged him inside and struck him sense-less, and with the aid of his wife otherwise

maitrea ed him. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sbarswood.—Wilson, Seddon & Brisbin vs. Wilson. An action to recover damages for an alleged excessive distress

-The flag carried by the Louisville Legion in the Mexican War, and which has been missing for fifteen years, has been found.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS: We have demand a y special mention of the hastic Sporge Commany until we have assertance that very many of our formost clizens have used the finatic Sponge Mattreses and Pittows upon their beds and pron unced them in every way worthy of full ordone ment.

83mw 1

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What alls that old thermometer?
Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump.

To-day 'tis up to fifty six, To morrow 'ils down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five.

And I wrap my coat around me: By noon it goes to six'y-four! Its rapid jumps confound me. Again it starfs at sixty-two But, eastern winds prevailing, The mercury travels down again,

With snowing and with hailing The curious thermometer Confuses me altogether: But one thing certainly well I know, Whether the mercury's high or low,

Whether the sun is shiping or no. In days of rain, or in days of snow, Whether the March winds howl and blow, All I have to do is to go To ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, to! They have clothes for all sorts of weather

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LIVER COMPLAINT.

AND DYSPEPSIA.

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the pa jest begins to grow in flesh; the discused matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way

to cure Consumption. To these three medicines Dr. J. B. SCHBNOK of Philacelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, The Pulmonic Syrap ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy espectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal, To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomack

SCHENCK'S

and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food

will make good blood.

MANDRAKE PILLS Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile

starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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Is a gentle stimu.ant and alterative, and the sikali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood

without fermentation or souring the stomach THE CREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks

and dies. Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cared of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Catarrn, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and

stomach are made healthy. If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, broncheal irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tene to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heat up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE.

only way to cure Consumption.

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pul-

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PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him io his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations twith the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is \$5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweea Tonic, each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7 a half dozen. Mandrule Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCE'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. 'Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers.